

POETRY.

From the southern Churchman.
 HO, EVERY ONE THAT THIRSTETH, COME
 YE TO THE WATERS!
 WANDERER in a weary land;
 Fainting 'neath the sunny ray,
 Seek the fountain near at hand,
 Toil no longer on the way:
 Here are waters running o'er,
 Drink of them, and thirst no more!
 PLEASURE'S votary, thirsting still
 For delight unmixed with pain;
 Seeking yet some little rill,
 Where thou may'st refresh again:
 See the fountain running o'er—
 Drink its waters—thirst no more!
 MOURNER, in this vale of tears,
 Reaching after perfect peace;
 Looking on to future years,
 Dark and desolate as these:
 Here's a fountain running o'er,
 Drink its waters—thirst no more!
 PARENT, watching o'er thy child,
 Giving every earthly thing;
 Lost in wishes vain and wild,
 To this font thy children bring:
 And of waters running o'er
 Let them drink, and thirst no more!
 ROSY YOUTH and hoary AGE,
 Journeying in this world of strife;
 Youth and maiden—child and sage,
 Freely drink the stream of life;
 Here are waters running o'er—
 Drink of them, and thirst no more!

FIRST LOVE.

I loved thee, yet thou didst not know
 The tears my eyelids poured;
 I loved thee yet thou didst not know
 How my young heart adored:
 That deep-felt love to me was pain—
 I dared not tell it thee;
 I strove—alas! the strife was vain!
 My aching breast to free.
 Thus time flew on—the waveless wind
 Unmurmuring died away;
 Regret came saddened to my mind
 I had not pressed thy stay;
 I saw thee with slow steps depart—
 Alas! thou could'st not tell
 What anguish wrung my breaking heart,
 When I pronounced farewell!

MISCELLANY.

From Atkinson's Casket.
POLAND.
Continued.

The Cossack hetman, Chmielnisk, concluded a formal treaty with the Czar Alexis Michaelovitch, Jan. 16, 1654, in virtue of which Kiow and the other towns of the Ukraine, under the power of the Cossacks, were filled with Russian garrisons. Charles X. king of Sweden, invaded Poland, in 1655, and took Warsaw. The czar, Michael, pursued his conquests, regained Smolensko, and advanced to and took Wilna.

The peace of Oliva, 1660, released Poland from the arm of the Swedes, but hostilities were not closed with the Russians until the treaty of Andnissor, January, 1667. By that remarkable convention, the czar restored to Poland, his conquests in Lithuania; but retained Smolensko, Novogorod-Sieverskoe, Tchernigor, Kiow, and all the country of the Cossacks Zaporog. (Cossacks on this side the Caucasus.) It was agreed should remain under the common jurisdiction of both states.

The reign of John Casimir was, in fact a period of increasing weakness and confusion. Schinski, member of the diet, from Lithuania introduced the *liberum veto*, by which the dissent of a single member arrested the proceedings of the whole assembly. It demands all the authority of history to render the fact at all credible, that any people could ever admit so gross a violation of humane right, but we are not permitted to doubt either the innovation or its consequences. September 16, 1668, John Casimir abdicated the throne.

An interregnum of eight months was followed by the election of Michael Wisnowicki, who, after a stormy reign, of four years, lost Kaminiac, and closed his disgraces by death, Nov. 10, 1673, the day before a splendid victory had been gained over the Turks, by the Poles under John Sobieski, near Choczim.

His own pre-eminent merit, the death of Michael, and the glorious field of Choczim, secured the throne to Sobieski, and his future conduct justified their choice. The disgraceful treaty concluded by Michael was disregarded by the Poles and their new king. But Poland though invigorated by the talents of Sobieski, was unequal to contend with the Ottoman empire successfully, and, by the treaty of Zarowno, 26th of October, 1678, the Turks remitted the specified tribute agreed to be paid by Michael, but they retained the very important bulwark of Poland, Kaminiac, with a large share of Podolia and the Ukraine.

The treaty of Zarowno scarcely made

pause in the war with Turkey, which was renewed; and yet it was more by his own personal exertions than by national act, that Sobieski raised and marched that fine army to Vienna, which routed the Turks under its walls, Sept. 12, 1693. The safety of Vienna was that of Poland, by an expedition which has given, and will forever give, lustre to the Polish nation. "Sobieski," says Koch, "became the deliverer of Vienna; he signalized himself in the campaigns of 1683 and 1684, and, if he did not gain any important advantages over the Turks—if he had not even the satisfaction of recovering Kaminiac and Podolia, it must be ascribed to the incompetence of his means, and to disunion and indifference of the Poles, who refused to make a single sacrifice in the cause. Sobieski was even forced to have recourse to the protection of the Russians against the Turks; and saw himself reduced to the painful necessity of setting his hand to the definitive peace which was concluded with Russia at Moscow, May 6th 1686, by which Poland, in order to obtain the alliance of that power against the Ottomans, consented to give up Smolensko, Belaia, Dorogobuz, Tchernigor Starodub, and Novogorod-Sieverskoe—with their dependencies; as also the whole territory known by the name of Little Russia, situated on the left bank of the Borysthenes or Dnieper, between that river and the frontiers of Putioli, as far as Perevolocna. The city of Kiow, with its territory, as determined by the treaty, was also included in that cession. Finally, the Cossacks called Zaporogs and Kudak, who, according to the treaty of Andnissor, ought to have been dependencies on these two states, were reserved exclusively to Russia. Sobieski shed tears when he was obliged to sign that treaty at Leopold or Lemburg, in presence of the Russian ambassadors.

The generous and illustrious Sobieski lived not to see his country restored to peace. He died at Villanow, near Warsaw, 15th June, 1696, on the day of the anniversary of the beginning of his reign—and with him expired the grandeur of Poland. Augustus II. elector of Saxony, was elected to supply the throne of Sobieski; and by the treaty of Carlowitz, in 1699, peace was finally made with the Turks. Kaminiac and that part of Podolia ceded by the treaty of Zarowno, were restored to Poland.

The invasion of Poland by Charles XII. of Sweden; the dethronement of Augustus II. the inter reign of Stanislaus Leezynski, the restoration of Augustus and dethronement of Stanislaus in turn rapidly followed in the early part of the 18th century, but were merely the natural effects of such a government;—they were the passing scenes of a drama rich in such changes of fortune. The government and nation were slowly, however, preparing the denouement of the plot.

Poland and Lithuania had from early ages of christianity contained great numbers attached to the ritual of the Greek Church. This was the original ritual of Christianity introduced into either country and was deeply seated in the hearts of the people, and they persisted in their profession in despite of the efforts made by the Polish clergy to bring them into the pale of the Romish Church. The Protestant doctrines had been also introduced, and made extensive progress in the 17th century. The nobles were divided generally between the Protestant and Romish churches, whilst some of the nobles and the people were almost entire were of the Greek Church.

Political power being restricted to the class of nobles, the contest for power rested between the Romish and Protestant parties. The nobles who professed the former doctrines, obtained at the diet of Wilna, 1563, the right of enjoying along with the Greeks, all the prerogatives of their rank, and of being admitted without distinction, both to the assemblies of the Diet and the offices and dignities of the republic. Moreover, their political and religious liberties, had been guaranteed in the most solemn manner, not only by treaties of alliance, and the *Pacta Conventa* of the kings, but also by the laws and constitution of their kingdom.

The Catholics having afterwards become the strongest party, their zeal, animated by their clergy and the Jesuits, led them to persecute those whom they regarded as heretics. They had in various ways circumscribed the religious liberties of both Greeks and Protestants, especially at the Diet of 1717; and in those of 1733, and 1736, they went so far as to exclude the Dissidents from the Diets and tribunals, and in general from all places of trust, only preserving peace with them according to the ancient laws of the Republic.

The name of Dissidents was then given to the Greek and Protestant non-conformists in Poland, who though so widely differing in their respective Creeds, were formed into a powerful party by the intolerant folly and blindness of the

Catholics. In the treaty of Moscow, 1686, the 9th article stipulated the right of protection to the Polish Greeks by the government of Russia, and 26 years before that treaty, the 2d article of that of Oliva secured the right of interference in favor of the Protestant Dissidents in Poland to the governments of England, Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg. These stipulations prove incontrovertibly, two very important facts, first that the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of Poland arose from causes within that misgoverned kingdom, and in the second place that the dismemberment which subsequently took place was really the natural effect of causes long in operation.

The throne of Poland having become vacant by the death of Augustus II. the 5th of October, 1763, the empress Catharine II. destined that crown for Stanislaus Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman who had gained her favor, when he resided at St. Petersburg, as Plenipotentiary of Poland. In the interim between the death of Augustus III. and the Diet of Warsaw, 7th Sept. 1764, the empress having gained over the court of Berlin to her interests, sent several detachments of her troops into Poland, and carried the election of her favorite.

It was at this diet of election that the empress of Russia formerly interceded with the Republic in favor of the Dissidents of Poland and Lithuania with the professed view of having them reinstated in those civil and ecclesiastical rights of which they had been deprived by the intolerance of the Catholics. The empress Catharine interposed more especially in favor of the Greeks, according to the tenor of the ninth article of the treaty of Moscow formed 86 years before, whilst the courts of London, Berlin, Stockholm and Copenhagen, as guaranties of the peace of Oliva, urged the second article of that treaty in support of the Protestant dissenters.

According to all the ordinary calculations that would be rationally made on human policy it might have been expected that in the then condition of Poland, such powerful interference would have been sufficient to mitigate religious intolerance at least, if for no better motive than to render null treaty stipulations, which gave legal plausibility to foreign interference. On the contrary, the Diet of Warsaw, instigated by the Clergy and the Court of Rome, in the year 1766, confirmed all the former laws against the Protestants, which the foreign Courts had desired to be altered and amended. They merely introduced some few modifications in the Law of 1717, relative to the exercise of worship.

Half-way measures are in all cases applying a softening plaster to a cancer. In the present instance the ruling party acted precisely as Catharine II. and Frederick II. wished it to act. The Dissidents resisted and entered into a confederacy, in 1767, at Sluckz and at Thorn. The discontented Catholic nobility joined the Dissidents, and finally all fragments of the opposition were combined into a general confederation under Marshall Prince Radzivil. An extraordinary Diet was then assembled at Warsaw; the deliberations of which began 5th Oct. 1767, and were violent and tumultuous. The Bishop of Cracow and his adherents gave way to the torrent of their zeal, and the then real sovereign of Poland exerted her power, and conducted these orators into the recesses of Russia, and a committee was named from all the different orders of the republic, to regulate all matters regarding the Dissidents, in concert with the ministers of the protecting courts. A separate act was drawn up the 24th Feb. 1769, in the form of a Convention between Russia and Poland.

By that Act, the Dissidents were reinstated in all their rights. The regulations which had passed to their prejudice in the years 1717, 1735, and 1766, were annulled. This Act was confirmed by the treaty of peace and alliance concluded at Warsaw, the 24th of Feb. 1768, between Russia and Poland, by which those two powers guaranteed to each other the whole of their respective possessions in Europe; and the empress of Russia more especially guaranteed the liberty, constitution and integrity of the Polish Republic.

The proceedings of the Diet of 1768, gave general displeasure to the Poles, and the discontented formed themselves into a confederacy at Bar in Podolia, which again eventuated in a still more general confederacy under the Count de Pac. The pretence of the confederates was defence of their religion and liberties—their motto, "*To conquer or die.*"

The confederacy of Bar was directly the opposite of that of Thorn the year before under Prince Radzivil, and it may be noticed that the attempt to give equal rights, produced both with precisely similar professions. To disperse the confederates of Bar, the Empress of Russia sent troops into Poland. But at length

the influence of France at Constantino-ple, as managed by its ambassador, Count de Vergennes, induced the Turkish Divan to declare war with Russia. The manifesto of the Grand Siegnior was published the 30th of Oct. 1768, and his declaration of war on the 4th of the ensuing December.

This Turkish war, as a similar war would be now (1831) was ruinous to Turkey, and its declaration in 1768, exactly what the Russian Government then desired and now desires. A war with Turkey is always national and popular in Russia, and of course brings into action all the power of their empire, that of 1768, humbled and dismembered Turkey; swept the Confederates of Bar like chaff before a whirlwind, and in its progress led to the dismemberment of Poland.

The war between Russia and Turkey was closed, 1774, by a treaty dictated by the former power at Kainargi near Silistria, and on the right side of the Danube. By that treaty the Crimean, Boudziac, and Cuban Tartars, were declared independent of Turkey. The unrestrained navigation of the Turkish seas secured to Russian subjects. Russia restored to Turkey, Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia but retained the city and territory of Azoph, the Kabardas, the fortresses of Jenikah and Kertch in the Crimea, and Kimbun at the mouth of the Dnieper.

But calamitous as was this war to the Ottoman empire, it was still more destructive to Poland. The event of dismemberment foretold by John Casimir upwards of a century before, was brought to issue by the avidity and mutual jealousies of Russia and Austria, arising from the great success of the former in the Turkish war. The following brief but rational account of that great change in European policy is literally extracted from Koch's *Revolutions of Europe*,—Vol. II. p. 307-9.

"The many disasters which the Turks had experienced in the war, had a direct influence on the fate of Poland, which ended in the dismemberment of that kingdom. This event was brought about by the mediation of the courts of Berlin and Vienna for the restoration of peace between Russia and Turkey. The conditions of that treaty, which were dictated by the empress Catharine II. having displeased the court of Vienna, which had moreover displayed hostile intentions against Russia, by despatching troops into Hungary, and taking possession of part of Poland, which Austria claimed as anciently belonging to Hungary. The empress Catharine II. took this occasion of observing to Prince Henry of Prussia, who then sojourned at her Court as envoy, that if Austria seemed inclined to dismember Poland, the other neighboring powers were entitled to do the same. This overture was communicated by Prince Henry to his brother the King of Prussia who resolved to act on this new idea. He foresaw it would be a proper means for indemnifying Russia, contenting Austria, and of augmenting his own territories, by establishing a communication between the Kingdom of Prussia and his duchy of Brandenburg. These considerations induced him to set on foot a negotiation with the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. He gave the former to understand, that if war should break out between Austria and Russia, he could not but take part in it as the ally of the latter power; while he represented to the Empress of Russia, that if she would consent to restore Moldavia and Wallachia to the Turks, and indemnify herself by a part of Poland, she would avoid a new war, and facilitate an accommodation with the Porte. In this manner did he succeed, after a long and difficult negotiation, in recommending to the two Imperial Courts, a project which was to give to Europe the example of a kingdom dismembered on mere reasons of convenience. A preliminary agreement was drawn up, in which the equality of the respective portion of the three courts was assumed as the basis of the intended partition. A negotiation was afterwards entered into at St. Petersburg, for regulating the portion to be given to the Court of Vienna; as the Empress of Russia and the king of Europe, had already agreed upon the divisions to which they thought they might lay claim.

"At length the formal conventions were signed at St. Petersburg, between the ministers of the three Courts, on the 5th of Aug. 1772. The boundaries of the territories and districts, which were to fall to the share of the three powers respectively, were there definitively settled and guaranteed to each other. They agreed to defer taking possession till the month of September following, and to act in concert for obtaining a final arrangement with the Republic of Poland. The Empress of Russia engaged by the same treaty to surrender Moldavia and Wallachia to the Turks, in order to expedite the restoration of peace between

her and the Porte. In the terms of that agreement, the declarations and Letters Patent, of the three Courts, were presented at Warsaw, in Sept. 1772;—and on taking possession of the territories and districts which had been assigned them, they published memorials for establishing the legitimacy of their rights over the countries which they claimed. The king of Poland and his ministry, in vain claimed the assistance and protection of the powers that had guaranteed former treaties. They had no other alternative left, than to condescend to every thing which the three powers demanded. A Diet which was summoned at Warsaw, appointed a delegation, taken from the Senate and the Equestrian order, to transact with the Plenipotentiaries of the three powers, as to the arrangements of the treaties, by which the provinces already occupied were to be formerly ceded to them on the part of the republic. These arrangements were signed at Warsaw, the 18th of September, 1773, and in the indignant language of Count Oginski, "*ratified afterwards by the generally detested Diet of 1775.*"

Such were briefly the events which gradually prepared and terminated in the dismemberment of one of the greatest monarchies of central Europe. In this drama there was one actor who most powerfully claimed the sympathy, but who received the execration of the republican party in his own country.—This man was the then king Stanislaus Augustus. Let us hear the evidence in this case of a Polish patriot, a severe sufferer, and personal acquaintance of Stanislaus. The reader ought more particularly to attend to the liberal opinions of Oginski, as they tend to throw strong light on the philosophy of the history of Poland.

"A long train of calamities of which Poland was the victim, from the succession to the throne of Stanislaus—Poniatowski had indisposed against him the greatest part of the nation.

"In the public mind he was regarded as the executor of the will of Russia, to which government he stood indebted for his crown; and he was not found possessed of adequate energy to oppose resistance where such resistance was demanded by his honor, or the glory and safety of his country demanded an entire devotion to its cause.

"The maintenance of an enormous foreign army, which almost continually inundated Poland; the arrogant and haughty conduct of its generals towards the nobility of the country; civil war; the tearing away even from the bosom of the capital, the bishops and senators in 1768, to transport them into the recesses of Russia; the division of Poland executed in 1773;—the establishment of a permanent council; the arbitrary government of the Russian ministers, to the will of whom the king was compelled to yield in every thing: the inactivity of the national assemblies since the division of the country; the exhausted condition of the finances and the nullity of the army—all these evils were attributed to the king Stanislaus Augustus;—and to these grievances were again added reproaches, that by his own preference he was surrounded by foreigners,—to the utter destruction of all that was national, and that in fine he gave a bad example to his people in giving himself up to much to dissipation.

"It does not belong to me says Oginski, "to pronounce whether any other man is in the situation of Stanislaus Augustus, could have known how to resist and oppose himself to all the catastrophes which thundered from all sides on Poland. A very distinguished author (*Segur*) has said in speaking of this prince, "that it was his fate during his whole reign to be tyrannized over in turn by his own people, or by foreigners.—As he had little energy and much intelligence, his discerning mind, never served him otherwise than to enable him to foresee without ability to prevent misfortune.

"What is certain and incontestible, is, that under a reign so little satisfactory to Poland, that the changes made in the system of education, and in the manner of thinking of the Poles, formed a new generation, and produced men distinguished by their talents, and capable of usefully serving their country;—and of drawing it from the state of oppression and debasement into which it had been so long plunged.

"It was indeed a bereftation from Providence which willed, that amid the general depression, consolation could arise from a hope of a more smiling future.

Unfortunate in the whole course of his reign, but wishing to do well, and profoundly instructed, Stanislaus devoted to science, literature and the arts,—every leisure moment, which he could

* Oginski's Memoirs, Vol. I. page 22.

And if he could not pronounce in the case, who could?

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Packet-ship Napoleon, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th.

The accounts from Poland, says the Journal of Commerce, are of a meagre kind. That heroic people appear sanguine of success, and are resolved upon achieving their independence, or of dying nobly in her defence.

The proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas is truly despotical and menacing, and holds forth no hope but that of mere exemption from massacre. It would seem as if he intended to destroy the very name and existence of Poland.

The London Sun of the evening of the 23d says "that the Courier Français mentions in a tone of confidence that the great Powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland. The Times of the 23d, the latest London paper, is wholly silent on the subject, from which we infer that little or no credit was attached to the rumor.

Accounts from Warsaw are to the 12. They state that the Russian General, Field Marshal Count Paskevitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital, (fully fifty miles) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broke out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feeling of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Col. Koss, who accompanied Gielgud to Lithuania, & who was despatched towards Polangen. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the government of Mohilew. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. General Tolstoi had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of General Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula, had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present commander of the Russians rather to starve the capital into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals much more in feints and military manoeuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his objects. These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrapped Schrzyniecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw, which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the commander in chief with his inactivity. The garrison at Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembinski's corps, who detesting the perfidy of Gielgud and Chalpowski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles. The presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which that devoted city has been already exposed.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is said, persuaded a Dutch firm to contract a loan of three million four hundred thousand pounds. The cholera continues to spread in Hungary.

BRUSSELS.—Accounts say, all was tranquil at the capital, and that an understanding had been come to between Marshall Gerard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceedings of the two armies. In France all is comparatively quiet. The French Budget announces a surplus of revenue over the expenditures of last year of upwards of 62 millions of francs.

LISBON.—The latest accounts announce the arrival of three French corvettes from Brest, with men to make up the complement of the squadron.

The Commandant has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, and hoisted his flag accordingly. Military preparations are still going on; soldiers' bedding, small arms, and accoutrements, are continually passing through the city westward; an open space called Campo d'Obrique is to be declared by Monday for an encampment for 5,000 men, and the Government party would fain assure us that all the military are ready to lay down their lives for Don Miguel.

Five unfortunate mariners are to be shot for an unsuccessful attempt to escape to the French squadron. Imprisonments

still continue to be made; two physicians of some note have this week been consigned to the walls of the Linçeiro.

Don Miguel has addressed a letter to Don Pedro, styling him his vassal, on account of his having assumed the title of Duke of Braganza, asserting that he was guilty of want of respect to his sovereign in requiring his presence in London.

ENGLAND.—The Reform Bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants AT WILL, paying annual rent of £50.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—The question of peace or war has occupied the anxious thoughts of men during the week. The opposition in Parliament have sounded loud as to France, and if there be any meaning of their words, they must have intended to recommend that we should place ourselves in a warlike attitude at once against her. Ministers are more cool about the matter, and in this we do not blame them. It is easier for an opposition to decide on a question of war, than for a Ministry which must bear all the responsibility, and have all the management; but probably, the only object of opposition was to drive the Administration into a dilemma, either to condemn the foreign policy of the late Ministry, when an outcry would have been raised against succumbing to France, or to push it to declare strongly on the other side, which would endanger its popularity with the people of England.

Ministers have been prudently silent and cautious; and the manner in which the French Ministry has recovered itself in the Chamber, and the large majority by which it has carried the address in answer to the King's speech, with few and unimportant alterations, has tended to smooth their difficulties, and give stronger assurance that the good understanding which now exists between Great Britain and France will not be interrupted.

From the Western Ploughboy.

MR. SAWYER.—In the fore part of May last, I had a valuable horse seized with the bots, and in a few minutes was evidently in the greatest agony imaginable. My wife immediately referred me to the second number, page sixteen of the Ploughboy. I immediately tried it, but was compelled to sweeten the milk with sugar. In a few minutes after I drenched my horse with about three pints of it, he evidently was better and relieved of his distress; got up, shook himself, and whiskered after other horses.

At this time a horse doctor arrived, whom I had previously sent for, and like a bold Jacksonian, said he went the "whole hog" for the spirits of turpentine. I told him I thought the horse better, but left it for him to say, as I was no horse doctor. He insisted on giving the spirits of turpentine by drenching. My horse's head was then reined up, and a half pint of the spirits turpentine poured into his right nostril, (as he refused to swallow it when turned into his mouth) and the effect was distressing. I observed to the doctor, the turpentine would be most likely to go into his lungs while his head was in that position; but his reply was no: with a nod of wisdom, as if the gods directed him. But alas! for my poor horse! The application was a fatal one. He was seized while in the hands of the know-every-thing, and yet know-nothing doctor, with a distressing cough; it continued, and on the fourth or fifth day, his lungs were in a high state of inflammation, his breathing was laborious, his eyes were glassy, his thirst insupportable, his hoofs dry and crumbling, his mane began to fall off, thin stragglers ensued, dimness of sight, stiffness of the joints, serous blisters were on various parts of the body, deafness, suffusion of mucus in the bronchia or windpipe, total blindness and death. Thus ended the services of a most valuable horse, that fell a victim to the caprice of a braggadocio mountebank. Let the owners of property be careful, who they employ to doctor their horses, as well as themselves and families.

Since the death of my horse, I have conversed with a very intelligent man, who tells me he lost a very valuable horse by drenching with spirits of turpentine, in the same manner, and that he died with precisely the same symptoms. He is a man of undoubted veracity, by the name of Johnson, and lives in this county.

N. B. I have tried the milk and honey of late in a case of bots, and it produced immediate relief. I believe it to be an infallible remedy when followed with physic, it is a remedy that carries reason with it and no other should be made use of.

Yours, DANIEL ROBERTS. Sandy Bluff's Morgan Co. Ill.

SMALL POX.—This dreadful disease, says the Bath Inquirer, has broken out in Winslow, Maine. One lady is dangerously sick with it. It was supposed she took it by washing the clothes of her husband, who had recently returned from Quebec, and lodged at a public house where a child had died of the disease a day or two before.

THE Nullification Suit in South Carolina.—The most successful means employed by demagogues to lead the People, are such as have a tendency to persuade them that they are oppressed by the party they seek to overthrow—that the measures they are desired to resist are unequal, unconstitutional, and destructive to their interests. For this purpose, the Nullifiers have selected one of the most alarming and exciting cases arising under the accursed tariff to try the issue of the constitutionality of the law, before the Courts of the United States, previously to an appeal to the force of South Carolina against her twenty-three sister States.

It was certainly wise and moderate to take this preliminary step, because the tardy pace of the law, will allow the parties who are the People at large, time to calculate the weight of the calamity they are called upon to redress, and to set it off against the infraction they are urged to make, of the laws of the land and the union of the States. That the real parties may understand the true merits of the case, we will endeavor to state it, as exhibited in the public papers at the South. We take our facts from the "Banner of the Constitution."

The Custom House bond upon which suit is brought, was required of two merchants of Charleston, for duties arising on 1 bale of plains containing 570 1-2 yds. which cost with all charges in England

Duties required at Charleston,	206 78
The actual sales of these goods being as is stated at the highest market price	\$514 74
	327 94

Loss to the importer, \$186 80

Now this case presents for the consideration of the People, when viewed apart from all prejudice, a most consoling and satisfactory aspect. It appears that the bale of goods in question cost in England including charges of importation & exclusive of all duty, \$307 96, it would sell in Charleston for only 327 94, so that had the duty upon these goods been only 7 per cent, there would have been a loss to the importer. The important fact here presented is the low price at which the consumer obtains his goods. The reason is obvious, the American Manufacturer is enabled to supply the market. It is the British manufacturer and the importing merchant who alone are disturbed by the operation of the tariff. Let this brief statement hush the murmurs of the consumer, and expose the artifice of those, who for selfish or political purposes would disturb the peace of the union, in order to indulge a most unpatriotic preference to foreign industry over that of our own country.

Belfast Advocate.

THE LOVELL FALLS.—These falls have been discovered within a few years. They are situated in the town of Lovell, Oxford County. Many gentlemen of intelligence have visited them, among whom was the lamented Lincoln, former Governor of our State, whose name is found there. They certainly constitute an object of great natural curiosity. When the water makes over into the tremendous basin below, it falls perpendicularly forty feet, and the lead has been sunk forty feet more, after striking the surface of the water. Here the channel is not so wide as below, it being fifteen feet—and it is reported that in the early settlement of the country, a white man, on being pursued by the Indians, leaped across in safety—but if his foothold had failed, he would have been precipitated to the awful gulf below. The water after it seeks an outlet, becomes more shoal than in the basin immediately below the falls—but the channel gradually becomes wider, and averages, at the top, probably from one to two hundred feet. This channel, or trough, was unquestionably formed by some mighty convulsion of nature, when the water came down in a solid column from the sheets of water in the ponds above, and has ever since continued in this romantic channel. On surveying the mighty mass of rock on either side, they indicate plainly that they were originally together. If on one side there is seen an indentation in the rock, on the opposite side there will be found a protuberance which would fill exactly the crevice, if the mighty jaws could be drawn together—and such is found to be the case, on the minutest inspection, through the whole length of the channel, which is not far from fifty rods. The average depth of this channel, before you strike the water, is from sixty to an hundred feet—and in some places it is deeper. The width, after leaving the basin, immediately below the falls, is from one to two hundred feet.

Above the falls, there is a chain of eight ponds, (situated partly in Lovell and partly in Waterford) connected by small natural dams, of one or two rods in width, through which there are sluiceways which will admit the passage of a common sail-boat.

Gov. Miller has appointed Monday, the 31st of October, for the election of a member of Congress, in the place of the lamented Mr. Pettis. The St. Louis Times states that there are no less than six candidates in the field:—Mr. Thornton, Gov. Miller, Mr. Welis, Mr. J. C. Boggs, Mr. James H. Birch, and Gen. Ashley.—U. S. Tel.

Distressing Story.—We learn that on Saturday last, Mr. David Howe started from Castine to go to Duck Trapp, Lincolnville, in a small two masted boat, taking with him his sister Ann, aged about 14, and Charles Whitney, about the same age, son of Capt. Henry Whitney of Castine. When in the middle of the bay the wind blew a gale and capsize the boat; one of the masts came out, which enabled Mr. Howe to unstep the other; these he lashed across the boat, which kept her steady. He was then enabled with the children to get into the boat—but being completely water-logged and a great sea running, it was impossible to free her. In this condition, with the sea breaking over them, they awaited the hour of delivery; but, alas! it came not in season to snatch the poor children from an early grave. After drifting some time the girl became exhausted, when her brother took her into his arms, if possible to warm and protect her from the chilling effects of the wind and water—soon after the boy gave out, whom Mr. Howe also took into his arms. A sloop passed them at a short distance, bound up the bay, but the wind blowing fresh and being to leeward, Mr. H. could not make himself heard, and probably was not seen. The girl shortly expired, and the boy survived her but a brief hour—both died in the arms of Mr. Howe. The boat drifted up the bay and ashore on Brigadier's Island in the early part of Saturday night. Mr. Howe here got ashore, and taking the bodies entered a lone fish-house, where he staid till daylight, when the wind having abated, he was enabled to free the boat, and get back to Castine.

Belfast Advocate.

An important American System meeting was holden last week at Concord, N. H. TWENTY-FOUR delegates were appointed to attend the Tariff Convention in New York city. Two of three Resolutions adopted by the meeting deserve particular notice.

"That the immense sums sent abroad for the purchase of foreign wools, have not only the effect of draining us of specie, and discouraging our own wool growers—but will, if persisted in, render us dependent upon foreign nations for the supply of an article essential to our general welfare."

The following Resolution expresses an opinion often advanced by us, and which, we presume, is coincident with the wishes of almost every American System man in Maine.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, there should be a reduction or entire repeal of all duties on such articles, as are not the produce or manufacture of this country, or such as the country has not the capacity to produce or manufacture, so soon as the state of the finances of the country shall justify such a repeal.

At the same time, there was formed an Association, to be called "New Hampshire Association for the Promotion of Domestic Industry." P. Adv.

Volcanic Island.—The following statement respecting the appearance of the Island in the Mediterranean, was forwarded to the English Consul at Smyrna, and was received by the Mermaid, Capt. Phelps.

That on the 11th July, he fell in with the British Barque Regalia, Capt. Lothrington, bound from Odessa to Liverpool, who informed him, that on the 9th at 9 A. M. the man at the helm called out that there was an explosion ahead of the ship, the vessel at the time steering N. W. Captain Lothrington on coming on deck, saw immense volumes of smoke issuing from the sea, and after some little interval saw two high rocks completely formed, rise, the largest he supposed to be about the size and shape of Pomo, in the Adriatic Sea. These continued visible until nearly noon, when the explosion again commenced. The ship was at this time within five miles of the eruption, and Capt. L. became anxious for the safety of the ship, and hauled her out to the S. W. From this time until 3 P. M. when he lost sight of them, the eruptions continued at intervals, during which time he saw the above mentioned rocks, apparently in an agitated state. Capt. L. informed that both on the 8th and 9th of July, he passed immense shoals of dead fish, floating on the sea.—Boston Transcript.

"Seeking whom he may devour."—The Portland Courier publishes the following advertisement.

ABSCONDED, from Starks, Aug. 6th, a man by the name of Samuel Browning, between forty and fifty years of age.—He is passing through the country deceiving people and marrying women. He has lost one half of his thumb on the right hand, has a downcast guilty look. Said Browning has three wives now living in this State, and lately attempted to obtain another. Any person who will apprehend him, or give information where he may be had, shall receive evidence of three marriages, (that being enough to send him to State's Prison.)—I have the record of the Town Clerks. He is also guilty of other crimes, and ought to be arrested.

EBBEN GRAY.

Starks, Aug. 9th, 1831.

be... learned around him, and generously recompensed them. He occupied himself zealously to propagate intellectual light in his country.

"It was then that Konarski organized the established schools, reformed the method of instruction, and published several useful works. Bohomelec digested an instructive public journal;—composed comedies for the the national theatre, and combatted national prejudice. Krasicki, the most amiable and varied of poets, criticised, amused and instructed. Wengieski, endowed with a satirical mind, secured pardon for the strong truths he addressed to the great, by the spirit and attic salt of his verses.—Kopozynski, formed a grammar, and subjected the Polish language to fixed rules.

Naruszewith, a celebrated historian and poet, translated Horace, and Tacitus, and taking the former as a model in versification, raised himself to the grandeur of the second when writing the history of his country.

Trzebicki would have perhaps merited the poetic psalm under the reign of Stanislaus, if he had been less idle—and some times less a courtier. The learned Abetrandi, a distinguished antiquary, sent by the king to the cities of Stockholm and Rome, with orders to collect materials for the history of Poland, enriched the national archives with more than one hundred volumes of precious manuscripts, all written with his own hand. The astronomer Poczebuth, the physician Strzecki, Sniedeki, Strzetuski, Wyrwicz, Staszic, Kolantay, and many other learned and literary men applied themselves to form the Polish youth in the different branches of instruction; to inspire taste for study, and to extend the circle of light and knowledge.

"But nothing contributed so much to destroy ancient prejudice and to develop the disposition generally possessed by the Poles for study, and to form a new nursery of well informed young men, as the organization of the military school of Cadets, and the establishment of a commission of Public Instruction.—These two Institutions alone would have been sufficient to give an idea of what the king would have been capable of performing for his country, if his energy had been answerable to his talents, and if adverse fortune had not continually met and opposed his best intentions.

"In proportion as the national schools were organized and filled, and that the beneficent effects of the new system of education were felt, every thing assumed a new face, and opinions were visibly changed in the provinces and in the capital. Immediately, every one desired to understand his language regularly,—to speak it purely, and to write it correctly. The people employed themselves to study their national history and to recollect the illustrious names who had done it honor and to clothe themselves in the ancient National costume.

The Polish Theatre particularly, protected by the king, became more and more perfect, and did not lack good dramatic authors:—such as Prince Adam Czartoryski, Zallocki, Kniazcin, Niemcewicz, and Osinski who displayed real talent; nor did it suffer want of good actors, amongst whom Boguslawski, who is now (1815) the senior, and was then, 1788, the model senior, to enrich the Polish Repertory with many original and translated pieces in prose and verse.—Taste and social intercourse were refined. The Polish ladies, whose minds and amiable manners have at all times secured the admiration of Europe, exerted and established their influence on the warm character of a youth impatient of foreign domination. The tone of good society every where prevailed.—The public assemblies were numerous, gay and lively. Young people appeared with ease; they had mind without pedantry and were amiable without pretension.

Such was Warsaw at the epoch of the meeting of that Diet, called "The Constitutional Diet, or diet of the four years." This Diet was convoked for the 30th Sept. on the 6th of Oct. the States assembled, and formed and signed the Act of Confederation. This was the first triumph gained over the party, who did not desire a Confederation of the States, which prevented them from taking advantage of the *Leberum Veto*.—Malachowski was elected marshall of the Diet for the Crown, and Casimir Sapieha for Lithuania."

DEMETRIUS CANTIMER.

Another gale at Barbadoes.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman in St. Barts, dated on the 7th inst, which says—"Accounts have just reached us of another violent gale at Barbadoes on the 2d inst." No particulars are mentioned.

Balt. Amer.

It is said that five hundred young men in Philadelphia and its vicinity, have agreed to go out to fight Polish battles,—and are pledged to answer when the roll is called. We are sorry that Philadelphia has not wiser young men.—Adv'r.

A large Tariff meeting has been holden in Philadelphia, at which thirty-two delegates was appointed to attend the Tariff convention to be holden in New York, Matthew Carey heads the list.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GOODNOW & PHILLIPS, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are \$3.00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

The amount of the bills which accompany the paper this week, we wish to have sent us without delay.

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION.—We stated in our last the nomination by the Anti-masons at Baltimore, of Wm. Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President. There seems to be some speculation among some of the papers respecting the course that may yet be pursued by the National Republicans in relation to this nomination. Some say that it is intimated that the National Republican Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore in December, will drop Mr. Clay and fall in with the Anti-masons in support of Mr. Wirt. Mr. Wirt is acknowledged by all parties to be a man of superior talents. He was Attorney General of the U. S. under Mr. Monroe and Adams, and is well known as an eminent lawyer. Mr. Ellmaker is thus spoken of by a Philadelphia paper:

The editor of the Village Record bears the strongest testimony to the various learning, solid abilities, and the public and private virtue, of Amos Ellmaker, Esq. the anti-masonic candidate for the office of Vice President. It is affirmed that a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was twice tendered to him, and that Mr. Monroe offered him the post of Secretary of the Navy. We have heard, from other impartial sources, the highest opinion of his general merits. *Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

If Mr. Wirt should be put in nomination by the National Republican party, we doubt not that he would receive their united support. However, we shall soon know for whom we are to fight our battles. We say give us some other man for President rather than have the present incumbent serve again.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.—A free trade Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. It is said that upwards of 200 Delegates were present, including some of the most distinguished men in the nation. The Convention was organized by P. P. BARBOUR of Virginia, being chosen President, and CONDY RAGUZZ Secretary. The proceedings of the Convention will be noticed hereafter.

At a meeting at New-Orleans, called to choose delegates to attend the above Convention, the party met with a complete failure. The meeting is said to have "exhibited the most heterogeneous mass of politicians of all sorts, sizes, and shades of opinion," that ever assembled in that city. *Doct. E. McCoskell*, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and who was elected as a Jackson man, was called to the chair, upon taking which he rose and thus addressed the assembly:

"I have been summoned, fellow citizens, and very unexpectedly to me, to preside over this meeting; the object of which, it may be inferred, I have in my power to explain. Except, however, as far as it is made known by the notice in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday, I am ignorant. It would seem from the notice, that the purpose for which the meeting is requested, is to elect delegates, to meet others from several sections of the union in a convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of the present month. The object of this convention is, so far as I understand, to effect a co-operation of the friends of free trade throughout the United States, to procure a repeal of the tariff system—or in the language of some writers, to establish "state rights and free trade." As respects, however, the motives which actuated the Advertiser in calling a meeting of the advocates of free trade in this city, I, as well as many others conceive them to be nothing more nor less than an effort to prop the remaining popularity of Andrew Jackson in this State. I am, however, fellow citizens, not a friend, directly or indirectly to the doctrine of nullification, and therefore did not come here with any view to countenance any measures that tend in the least to sustain them—I am a friend to the union—to the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

"For fear, fellow-citizens, that in calling me to the chair, every person present may not be apprised of my principles or may be under some mistake respecting them, you will pardon me if I state as briefly as I can what they are. Most of you, fellow-citizens, (said Doctor McConnell) knew me from 1824 until 1829 an enthusiastic supporter of Andrew Jackson; but from the recent scenes at Washington, so disgraceful to our country, together with the general course of president Jackson's administration, his weakness and inconsistencies, and above all, for his intention of again being a candidate for the presidency, contrary to his private as well as public declarations I have ceased to be his political advocate; and I now avail myself of this public occasion, thus candidly to say so, and before this assembly of the people to declare my secession from the ranks, which but a few months ago I was proud of being enrolled in.

"Fellow-citizens, not only by his public declarations—not only those made to several other individuals do I condemn president Jackson; but to me did he say in 1829, and in the city of Washington, "that nothing on earth would induce him again to be a candidate for the chief magistracy of the republic." For this declaration he deceived me,—his friend. Dr. McConnell said, that for the sin of which he had been guilty, and of which he was now convinced, in having been a parrizan to support general Jackson for the presidency, he trusted that the mercy of a wise and benevolent God would forgive him. In conclusion, doctor Connell said, as the immediate object of the meeting has entirely failed, I beg leave to propose to you fellow-citizens that it be adjourned until the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-one."

The meeting broke up in the midst of clappings and hisses, groanings and applause, without effecting the object for which it was called.

A report has been in circulation, that 3000 negroes were landing at Vienna, Delaware, on the 3d inst. But after the collection of several military companies, and great preparations being made for defence, they proved to be only about 300 blacks who were assembling for public worship. Several of the leaders of the insurrection in Virginia have been apprehended and executed, and some of their heads stuck upon poles in the air, as a terror to the blacks. A fine spectacle indeed! This is a land of freedom!

ATKINSON'S CASE.—The October number of this work is now received. It contains the following embellishments:—The Old Centre House, Philadelphia, a Copperplate Engraving—Pelham, Rodman's Neck, N. Y. the seat of E. W. King, Esq.—Mint of the United States, Philadelphia—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia—The Prison at Venice—School of Flora, Nymphaeae Odorata, or White Pond Lilly. Music—When eyes are beaming. We have not yet read the contents, but from the hasty glance of our eye over them they are not a little interesting.

RAIN.—During the past week, we had a real drenching rain. It commenced on Saturday night and lasted till last Wednesday A. M. when we were again blessed with sunshine. Some of the papers state that many of the streams are very high, but we have heard of no great damage done.

We have received through the politeness of the editor, the Oct. number of the "American Annals of Education and Instruction, and Journal of Literary Institutions." It is an interesting work. We shall give further notice of it hereafter.

Interesting Statistics.—Long ago we learned that modern enterprise had reduced almost every thing to a matter of calculation, and that speculation was giving place to mathematics. We have seen Statistics of suicide; but we never recollect having before met with statistics matrimonial.

A table has been prepared by an English Physician, of extensive practice, connected with several public institutions in the metropolis after the following manner. He put questions to the females who from time to time came under his care to ascertain the earliest age at which women marry. He has submitted 876 registered cases, and the following table derived from their answers as to the age at which they respectively married, is the first ever constructed to exhibit the chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 females, there were married:

4 at 13 yrs. of age.	25 at 27 yrs. of age
11 14	22 28
16 15	17 29
43 16	9 30
45 17	7 31
76 18	5 32
115 19	7 33
118 20	5 34
86 21	2 35
85 22	0 36
59 23	2 37
53 24	0 38
36 25	1 43
24 26	

The Physician adds—"It is to be borne in mind, that the females whose relative ages at the time of their marriage above exhibited, were all of the lower classes. Among an equal number from the middling or the higher classes, we should not probably find so many as 195, or more than one-fifth married under the age of 19; or so few as one sixteenth part after 28 or only one thirtieth part after thirty."

We are informed that the Hon. William Ramsey, a member of Congress elect from Pennsylvania, expired at his residence in Carlisle on Thursday morning last. In Mr. Ramsey his family has lost an amiable man, and his country a steadfast patriot. Mr. Ramsey was a member of the last and the preceding Congress.

More trouble in Georgia.—The United States Gazette has the following paragraph.

There has a new difficulty arisen in Georgia. The Governor and the Superior Court are at issue. The Superior Court of the Western District of that State has decided that the Indians have a right to dig gold in their lands—but the Governor declares that they have not, and orders his men to proceed in arresting them without regard to the decision of the Court. The result of things is yet to be seen.

PREMIUM OFFERED.—Through the liberality of two individuals "The American Peace Society" are permitted to increase the premium offered to Five Hundred Dollars for the best, and One Hundred for the second best Dissertation on the subject of "a Congress of Nations, for the amicable adjustment of national disputes, and for the promotion of universal peace without recourse to arms," to be sent free of expense, on or before the first of April next, to D. E. Wheeler, Esq. 33 Nassau Street, New York, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the name of the author, and superscribed with the signature or motto upon the Dissertation.

L. D. DEWEY, Rec. Sec.

N. B. The judges of the dissertations will be among the first jurists and civilians of our country.

Boundary.—Some of the New-Brunswick papers are evaporating terribly about a reported irruption of armed men from the United States into Madawaska. There have been reports of several persons being killed in a conflict. These are doubtless false alarms. The only armed force sent there consisted of Messrs. Deane and Kaveagh, with a short fowling piece to keep off the wolves, and a large jackknife to cut their cold pork.

Kan. Jour.

Winthrop Cattle Show.—There was a very good exhibition notwithstanding the rain. We have received no particular account of the articles and animals exhibited. A gentleman who was there, brought us some ears of Indian Corn, of extraordinary length, fulness and beauty. He saw 511 lbs. of blue mammoth pumpkins which grew from one seed in the garden of Rev. Mr. Thurston. *Id.*

General Carroll has been re-elected Governor of Tennessee.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 10.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1133 Beef Cattle, 633 Stores, 2710 Sheep, and 3122 Swine—(350 Swine were reported last week.) The storm prevented much business which probably would otherwise have been done.

PATERS.—Beef Cattle.—We shall quote for prime, 4 75 a \$5; good, 4 a 4 50; thin, 2 75 a 3 75. Barrelling Cattle.—Not enough has yet been done to establish the price. The barrellers offer for No. 1, \$2 50, No. 2, \$3, Mess 3 50, and appear to be determined not to advance. Some Cattle were purchased at the above prices.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Stores.—Not so many sold as usual—last week's prices were asked.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$17, 20, 23, and 25.

Sheep.—Sales were effected for lots at \$1, 75, 2, 25, 2 50—some prime Part Wethers, at 2 50 and 2 84; a few Wethers at \$3—about 1000 unsold. We noticed a beautiful Wethor, owned by Maj Nye of Barre Mass. purchased by Mr. T. W. Bennet for \$10.

Swine.—More were at market than probably were ever before known in one day—a few only were sold, and prices were reduced. A lot of old Barrows were taken at 4c a lot at 4 1-2c and a lot of prime Shoats selected, two-thirds Barrows, at 4 2-2c—very little done at retail.

MARRIED.

In Winthrop, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. JOHN MARCH to Miss THURSEY L. PRATT.

In Minot, Mr. Samuel Merrill to Miss Sarah Jane Attwood, both of Minot.

At Lockport, N. Y. Col. Wm. M. Bond, of that village, to Mrs. Nancy L. Bond, of Keene, N. H. [The circumstances under which this wedding took place are such as to constitute it one of a novel character. The parties (who are now considerably advanced in life) were married at an early age, and a numerous and respectable family of children were the fruits of that marriage. Eight years since, a separation took place, after which a bill of divorce was procured by one of the parties, under the laws of another State. A mutual reconciliation has ensued, and resulted in this renewal, or rather repetition of their matrimonial vows. The children of the former marriage, several of whom are heads of families, mingled in the wedding circle.]

In Greenland, somewhere down east, Mr. Thomas B. Loughton, to Miss Eliza Rhymes.

Courtship's the poetry of life,
But marriage is the sober prose,
When lovers turn to man and wife,
And hopes and fears with hymen close.
Then downright truth goes jogging on,
There scarce is ought to make or mend,
The poetry of life is done,
And even Rhymes are at an end.

DIED.

In Newry, Lieut. Asa Foster, aged 66. He was found dead in his bed by his wife, on the 25th ult. He appeared to have died in his sleep without a struggle or a groan. The day before his death he labored as usual, and retired to rest apparently in health. He has left a wife and twelve children, together with a large number of relations, friends and acquaintances to lament his sudden and surprising death, and who will need his assistance in the cares of life and love. He was a kind, tender and affectionate husband—an indulgent parent—and a benevolent neighbor. He was honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow citizens, endeavoring to promote the prosperity and happiness of all men. Furthermore, he was a religious pious Christian, a professor of religion in the Baptist persuasion; and made good his profession by an holy life and conversation. His examples as a man and as a christian, are worthy the attention and imitation of all men, in deeds of kindness and benevolence. He appeared to be well prepared to meet his God, and Judge, with joy in his sudden exit out of time into eternity, as he was doing his duty when called for by his Master, that no doubt it will be said of him "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when he cometh, shall find so doing." Though dead he yet speaketh experimentally to the living, "Watch therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." [Com.]

Printers in New Hampshire are requested, &c.

In New Portland, from the kick of a horse, Mr. David W. Hutchins, aged 26.

In Minot, Miss Delana Ricker, aged 24.

New-York Daily Sentinel Office.
September 9, 1831.

To Farmers, Mechanics, and other Workmen.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, published in the city of New-York, which has just entered upon the third year of its existence, is the largest and cheapest weekly newspaper in the United States. The object of the Working-Man's Advocate as its title imports, is to protect the rights, and promote the interests of the Working-Man. By Working-Men, are meant all men who are engaged in occupations useful to their fellow-citizens—that is, such as contribute to their sustenance, health, instruction, amusement, and happiness.

The Editors of the Working-Man's Advocate, believe that the rights and interests of the Working-classes require the universal adoption, throughout the United States, of the following measures, besides others of minor importance, viz: *Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolition of imprisonment for Debt (already accomplished in New-York since the organization of the Working-Men of this State)—An Entire Revision, or Abolition of the present Militia System—Equal Taxation on property—No Legislation on Religion.* These therefore, are the leading measures for which they contend.

The publishers of the Working-Man's Advocate, are also the Publishers of the New-York Daily Centinel, which contains as great a quantity of the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, as the average of the New-York daily papers, the greatest part of which is transferred to the columns of the Working-Man's Advocate.

The terms of the Advocate are TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

A Tri-weekly paper, containing all the news of the Daily, a price-current, bank-note table, &c. &c. is issued from the same office, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The price of the New-York Daily Centinel, is EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Post Masters, and Publishers friendly to the principles of the paper, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

G. F. GOODHUE,
Tailor,

Would remind his friends that he continues business, at PACHARD'S Mills, Minot.

He has received the latest FASHIONS, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Centre Minot, Oct. 18, 1831. 18

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, proposes to compile and publish in pamphlet form a list of all the periodicals in the United States for 1831. He believes that such a work will be valuable for reference, and of much benefit to merchants and others desirous of advertising, and he respectfully solicits the aid of the craft, in endeavoring to render it as complete as possible.

He desires that one or more numbers of each publication in the Union may be forwarded to him, as soon as possible—at least two numbers should be sent, by different mails, to avoid failure from miscarriages. To those who comply with this request, a copy of the work will be forwarded on its completion.

The design of the publisher is not to realize profit, but to afford the public a work which cannot but be of general advantage. The price, will, therefore, be as low as the expenses of the undertaking will admit.

All publishers of Newspapers are requested to insert the above.

Notice

IS hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in RUMFORD BRIDGE, in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following Shares on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge, dated the sixth day of April, A. D. 1831.

No. Shares.	Tax.	No. Shares.	Tax.
8	\$13.50	18	\$13.50
do. 9	13.50	25	4.50
" 10	13.50	26	13.50
12	13.50	33	13.50
16	13.50	73	5.88

Unless said Assessments and all intervening charges are paid to the subscriber on or before the twenty-ninth day of October next, the said Shares will be sold at Public Vendue, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Moses F. Kimball Esq. in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

OTIS C. BOLSTER, Treasurer.

Rumford, April 27, 1831. 15

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY.
A first rate COW.
Also a PIG. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 26, 1832. 15

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW Also, Butter, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh!

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of *consumptive* symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength: flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs: and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases: and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific: they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy when they must not be taken:—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all *Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vapourish* disorders, in all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

*None genuine unless signed on the out side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate success to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

LIST OF LETTERS

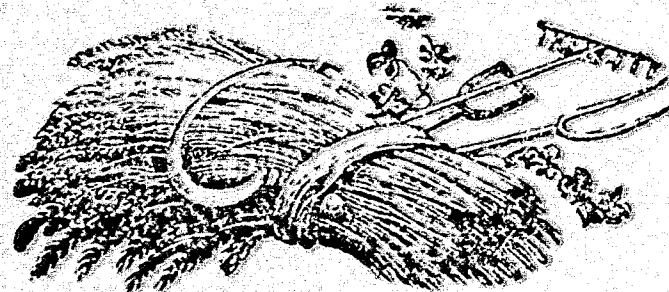
Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Oct. 1, 1831.

W. M. Cordwell—Chad F. Jones—Joseph Dargin—Hiram Richardson—William Lovejoy—James Shackley—Ansel Stevens—Cyrus Cushman—Alex. Piper—Darius Fobes—Jonathan Stevens—Joseph Woodman—Henry W. Millett—Matthew Lassell—Charlotte Whitmarsh—Clariss Frank—Lucy Bartlett—Abigail French—Eliza Furlong.

WM. REED, P. M.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a young LADY, as an apprentice to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.

AGRICULTURE--UTILITY.



FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Potatoes.—Judge Buel of Albany, who is a practical as well as a scientific cultivator, says it were better that the sun never should shine upon potatoes—they should be housed with all the dirt that adheres to them. It is even beneficial to add more dirt to potatoes in the bin or cask, to exclude external air as much as possible; their surface should be kept moist, and the atmosphere which surrounds them as little above the freezing point as possible.

Leaves for manure. In many situations it will be an excellent practice to rake together all the leaves of trees and mould which has been produced by their decay, which can be procured at a reasonable expense, and cast them into your barn yard, as a layer to absorb the liquid manure from your cattle. Likewise it would not be amiss to place quantities of them under cover, in situations where you can obtain them in winter to use as litter for your stables, &c. They do not rot easily, but they serve as a sponge to imbibe and retain urine, and convey to the field much food for plants which, otherwise, might be lost.

Winter Apples. Gather winter apples by hand in the middle of fair days, and by putting them down in sand, well dried, it is said that you may keep them till apples are again in season. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry. Brande's Quarterly Journal informs that apples may be kept the year round by being immersed in grain, which receives no injury from the contact. If the American apples were packed among grain they would arrive in Europe in much finer condition.

Seed Corn. Select your seed corn from the field, culling fine, fair, sound ears from such stalks as produced two or more ears, taking the best of the two.

Field Beans. Pull your beans; and such as grow on land which you intend to sow with wheat or rye should be removed to the borders of the field, or on to the field adjoining, in small heaps to cure lest your sowing should be too long delayed.

Preservation of Roots. Previous to the commencement of severe frosts you should take up with as little injury as possible, the roots of your turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, &c., &c., and they may be preserved according to McMahon as follows. "On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation, lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of either sort, covering them with another layer of sand (the drier the better) and so continue layer about of sand and roots till all are laid in, giving the whole on every side a roof-like shape; then cover this heap or ridge all over with about two inches of sand, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw up and down, as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet, and prevent its entering the roots; then dig a wide trench round the heap and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, to a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw, so as to have access to the roots at all times when wanted either for sale or use.

Some people lay straw or hay, between the layers and roots, and immediately on the top of them; this I do not approve of as the straw or hay will become damp and mouldy, and very often occasion the roots to rot, while the sand would preserve them sweet and sound.

All these roots may be preserved in like manner in a cellar; but in such a place they are subject to vegetate and become stringy earlier in Spring. The only advantage of this method is, that in the cellar they may be had when wanted more conveniently during winter, than out of the field or garden or from heaps.

Note. All the above roots will preserve better in sand than in common earth; but when the former cannot be had, the sandiest earth you can procure must be dispensed with.

ISABELLA GRAPES.

MR. WILLIAM BATES of Cambridge, Mass. has two Isabella Grape Vines planted in 1827, when they were but one year from the slip, and about the size of a quill, that have borne this year 2500 bunches of fruit, as near as they can be computed from counting the produce of several branches, and averaging the whole. This inestimable variety of grapes, in our opinion, has never been over-rated. If they are only suffered to remain on the vines till fully ripe, they are delicious. They should not be gathered in New-England till about the 1st of October, and if they have had two or three frosts so much the better. As they have a fine appearance, and seem to be ripe early in September, they are then frequently gathered, are extremely sour, with a hard pulp, and of course have thus

acquired with many a doubtful character. But for vigor of growth and abundant yield, it certainly excels any other vine cultivated in this country. It requires no protection in the winter. Gen. Swift has raised from a single vine eight bushels for several successive seasons. Four vines set out in Bristol, R. I. in 1823, produced in 1826, five bushels of fruit. In some instances larger products have been known, and many vines are now to be met with in various parts of the country, producing astonishing crops. The fruit may be dried as raisins; and to our certain knowledge they have been kept in good order till January in dry saw dust. When this wholesome, pleasant fruit can be raised with such facility, every farmer should feel it a duty to plant out one of the vines, as the expense would not exceed 50 cents.

LAW OF MAINE.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE.

An Act to change the names of certain persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Peter Mink of Barham, in the County of Waldo, shall be allowed to take the name of Peter Martin, and that his children shall also be allowed to take the surname of Martin: that Eliza Jane Woodcock of Windthrop in the County of Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the name of Mary Ann Burgess; that Gustavus Adolphus Woodcock of Anson in the County of Somerset, shall be allowed to take the name of Gustavus Adolphus Grant, and that his wife and children shall also be allowed to take the surname of Grant; that John Taber 2d of Vassalborough in the County of Kennebec, shall be allowed to take the name of John Chase Taber; that Henry Bates 2d of Eastport, in the County of Washington, shall be allowed to take the name of Winslow Bates; that Hiram Favor of Eastport in the County of Washington shall be allowed to take the name of Hiram Stevens Favor; that Samuel Clark of Portland in the County of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Samuel Barnard Clark; that Abel Moore of Bangor in the County of Penobscot, shall be allowed to take the name of Geo. Abel Moore; that Joseph Wood 3d of Winslow in the County of Kennebec shall be allowed to take the name of Franklin Wood; that Levi Lowell of Calais in the County of Washington shall be allowed to take the name of Levi Lincoln Lowell; that a daughter of Hannah Vidits of North Yarmouth in the County of Cumberland, shall be allowed to take the name of Sarah Kinsman Maxfield; that Benjamin Adams of Bangor in the County of Penobscot shall be allowed to take the name of Benjamin Franklin Adams; that James Goodwin, Jr. of South Berwick in the County of York shall be allowed to take the name of Charles James Goodwin; that Jacob Barker 2d of Lewiston in the County of Lincoln shall be allowed to take the name of Jacob Leonard Barker; that Ebenezer Andrews of Lubec in the County of Washington shall be allowed to take the name of John Andrews; that Abigail Richards, Louisa Maria Richards Sarah Ann Richards, N. C. Francis Richards and Abigail C. Richards all of Oxford in the County of Oxford, shall respectively be allowed to take the surname of Lee; that Margaret Eunice of Machias Port, in the County of Washington shall be allowed to take the name of Margaret Gates; that Geo. Riley Aspinwell of Augusta in the County of Kennebec shall be allowed to take the name of George Riley; that Joshua Heath Junior of Augusta in the County of Kennebec shall be allowed to take the name of Joshua Leander Heath; that Daniel Patrick Shean of Corinna in the County of Somerset, shall be allowed to take the name of Daniel Labaree; that Darling Lord of Cornish in the county of York, shall be allowed to take the name of Henry Lord; that John Hayden in the County of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of William Heddean; that John Heddean of Bath in the county of Lincoln, shall be allowed to take the name of John Hayden; that John Fisk of Bangor a minor son of James B. Fiske shall be allowed to take the name of John Orr Fiske; that Joseph Stetson 2d of Camden in the county of Waldo shall be allowed to take the name of Joseph C. Stetson; that John Smith No. 2, 4th range west side of Kennebec river shall be allowed to take the name of John Bourne Smith; and said persons shall in future be respectively known and called by the name which they are respectively allowed to take as aforesaid; and the same shall be considered as their only proper names.

A Good Toast.—The following toast was given at the late Horticultural Celebration in Boston:—

The two Websters.—One an X-pounder of the American language, the other a 76-pounder of the American Constitution.

Andover Theological Seminary.—The Annual visitation took place on Wednesday. The class which left, numbered forty-two. Parts were assigned to forty-two gentlemen. The exercises were said to be highly creditable.

PROPOSALS for publishing in the City of Washington two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER,

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other, the Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates,—it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form,—an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

PRINTING TYPES. PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New-York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundries,) 6 months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28
Canon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgois,	46
Brutier,	55
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hager & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	\$250	Imperial. No. 1,	\$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d, 1831. 9

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGELAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—KING'S EVIL, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGELAN conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE,

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongential to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 ly

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease; and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL. N York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.